

113 University Library *Prof. Williams*
242

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY
IN CHINA;
~~THE~~ THE FOURTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
CANTON.

EMBRACING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY 1845,

TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1847.

BY REV. P. PARKER, M. D.,
&c., &c., &c.

CANTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.
1848.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY
IN CHINA;
THE FOURTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
CANTON.

EMBRACING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY 1845,
TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1847.

By REV. P. PARKER, M. D.,
& C., & C., & C.

CANTON:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.
1848.



REPORT.

A VARIETY of causes has conspired to render irregularity unavoidable in the period of publishing the reports of the Ophthalmic Hospital. A multiplicity of public duties, superadded to those performed in the institution, and a severe personal illness that at one time threatened to prove fatal, must be the apology of the author for the delay in issuing this Fourteenth Report. The aggregate number of patients admitted at the close of 1847 was 26,504 of which 8,247 have been received since the period of the last report. Of these as in former Reports, a selection of cases only is given. Some have been chosen, for their interest in a surgical point of view, others as illustrating different shades in the character of the Chinese. Some cases have occurred interesting in both these views, but especially as exhibiting the extreme degradation to which human nature may descend, of a character too revolting to be inserted in the report of a Benevolent institution, designed for the general reader.

No. 19,175. 11th November 1845. Urinary calculus, of the lithic acid formation. Yen Yang Kwan, aged 28, of the district of Pwan Yu had suffered for eighteen years from stone in the bladder. Having been under preparatory treatment for a few weeks, on the 11th November 1845 by the lateral operation the stone was extracted. It was of a watch-like form and measured, lacking one line, *seven inches* in circumference, its least diameter over an inch, and its greatest over two and a half inches. Weighing 23. 15. It was formed of concentric laminae about a line in thickness resembling coarse sand paper of a dull redish brown color. The stone was readily grasped by the forceps, but from its very great size required considerable force to extract it. The patient however sustained the operation with great fortitude. Very slight inflammation of the cyst followed the operation, and with this exception there was not an unfavorable symptom, though from the extent of the incision the wound

was longer in healing than had been the case in some previous instances. In five weeks the patient was discharged perfectly well and remains so up to the present time. He frequently visits the hospital and never ceases to evince sincere gratitude for the blessing it has afforded him.

No 19,928. Urinary calculus of the triple phosphate formation. Luy Kwang-le aged 23 of Tsangching in this province entered the Hospital 20th October 1845 when he was put under treatment preparatory to an operation for stone, situated in the prostate gland and neck of the bladder. Aware of the complicated nature of the case, on the 25th of November following, the operation was undertaken. The stone was reached with great facility, but found to be firmly adherent to the arch of the pubes. It was separated from its adhesion with the finger as far as that could reach, but the adhesion extending within the bladder, the attachment was completed by the probe end of a scoop, in the process of which the calculus was turned end for end into the bladder where it was readily grasped by the forceps and extracted by its longitudinal diameter. On introducing the finger considerable portions of the calculus were found still adhering to the arch, and were gently detached one by one by the fingers. The stone was of kidney shape, *six inches* its longest circumference, and *three and a half inches* its least, its shortest diameter over an inch and the longest two and a quarter inches, its surface glistening with numerous minute crystals. The operation was completed in forty minutes, at the close of which the pulse was 121 but in the course of three hours fell to 104. From the detaching of the calculus from its adhesion, serious consequences were apprehended, and with a view to counteract inflammation, six grains of Calomel and fifteen of Rhubarb were administered in the evening, and a full dose of castor oil the next morning. The three following days the patient did remarkably well, the water soon came away pure, and strong hopes were excited that he would speedily recover, when on the fourth morning after the operation on visiting the hospital, I found, to my painful surprise, a copious deposit of the peculiarropy mucus characteristic of cystitis. Calomel in repeated doses of from four to six grains was administered, till pyalism was produced, when, incredible as it may appear to the profession, the mucus deposit subsided almost as suddenly as it first occurred; and without any return of it the patient advanced regularly on to convalescence, and was discharged in a few weeks perfectly well, and subsequently became even robust!

Not so however, the following case.

No. 29,786. Urinary calculus and lithotomy. Leang Akae aged 51 of the district of Nuhac a butcher by trade, entered the Hospital 9th February 1846, afflicted with the above malady, and long protracted chronic cystitis producing great emaciation. A fatal termination, and that speedily, seemed inevitable, unless perchance prevented by an operation. The state of his case was distinctly explained to him and the bare possibility of the success of an operation. He as well as his family chose it as a "*dernier resort*." He was immediately put under treatment, but with no material improvement of his distressing symptoms.

On the 22d April 1846 in nine and a half minutes the stone was extracted by the lateral operation, weighing 2 ounces 1 drachm and 1 scruple.

It was of an oblong cylindrical shape 6 inches its greatest and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches its smallest circumference, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches its longest and $1\frac{1}{2}$ its shortest diameter. Apparently of the triple phosphate formation. The stone at several points appeared as if some erosive acid had been applied, excavating the surface and changing the color.

The operation was attended with copious venous hemorrhage. Physic's method was adopted to arrest it, the pledget of lint being saturated with the tincture of the muriate of iron. The pulse at the close of the operation was 88. Two hours after the urine ceased to flow through the canula and it became necessary to remove it and the surrounding lint. The hemorrhage was completely arrested, and the canula was returned, pulse 96. At 9 o'clock p. m. the pulse was 88 and the patient having rejected a large quantity of rice taken in the morning, appeared quite comfortable. A powder containing two grains calomel, five of carbonate Sodae and ten of Rhu-barb, was given.

April 23 8 o'clock a. m. The patient had passed a comfortable night, pulse 99, urine flowed pure, no action of the bowels. At 12, m. pulse 88, medicine had operated freely, 8 o'clock p. m. pulse had risen to 100, and was intermittent. No thirst, but tongue apparently dry and of a smooth redish appearance, a similar powder to that of the preceding night was given, together with mucilage of flax seed. The friends were apprized of the solicitude the change in his pulse and other symptoms had awakened.

The patient's thoughts were directed to heaven, kneeling down and praying with and for him. His wife was much affected;—performed the *kowtow*, exonerated the surgeon from all blame, and recalled to

mind the statement of the case made before the operation. Other patients remarked upon the age of the sufferer, and the extreme emergency of his case.

April 23. A. M. Much better, no pain, no pus, the canula was removed. Pulse 100 but regular and patient breathed easily. Carbonate Sodae and Rhubarb powder repeated, and five grains of Pulv: Ipecac: Comp: ordered at bed time.

April 25. Patient very weak, pulse again intermittent and feeble, gradually declined during the day, and at 7 o'clock P. M. expired, as one falls sleep. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery in his native village the next day.

Scirrhus Breast. Ho-shc, aged 26, of the district of Shun Tih. This interesting lady had suffered for six years with scirrhus affection of the right breast. When she entered the Hospital it measured two feet circumference. In an upright posture the huge mass extended down very nearly to the hip.

The palid expression of the patient bespoke very plainly how much she had suffered, and that left to itself the disease would soon terminate her life. The breast was traversed by large veins, the surface was quite red and of a glossy appearance and at several places softenings or abscesses were forming, but the glands of the axilla were not affected. After the usual preparatory constitutional treatment for a few weeks on the 4th November 1846, assisted by Dr. Ball and my pupils in the presence of several European and Chinese witnesses, the breast was successfully extirpated.

The gush of blood on making the incisions through the integument was unusually copious and before the gland was extirpated the patient began to faint, when, of course, the hemorrhage suddenly ceased, but on raising a window facing the north, admitting the north wind, and with the aid of spirits of Ammonia and other stimulants the patient soon rallied and the operation was completed in a few minutes. The breast weighed seven and a half catties, between 9 and 10 lbs.

The patient rested tolerably well the night following, and after the third or fourth day suffered very little. A small portion of the integument on the edge of the flap, sloughed, otherwise, not an unfavorable symptom attended the operation which from the extent of the incisions was of more than ordinary interest. It was remarked by one of the gentlemen by-standers, that he had no conception that the human body could be so laid open with impunity. Her devoted mother and sister were present, and on seeing the poor sufferer as she faint-

ed, all covered with her blood, they could not refrain from weeping. But their distress was soon displaced by their great joy on seeing the dear object of their painful solicitude dressed and comfortable in bed. The mother and two daughters were very amiable and comparatively intelligent they were attentive listeners to the gospel as it was daily read and explained to them each evening and preached to them upon the sabbath, and before leaving the hospital they expressed their intellectual conviction of its excellence and truth.

The following account of the cause and origin of the affection was given by the friends of the patient.

"Going back to the origin of the scirrous breast of Ho-she, we find that in the 19th year of Taou-kwang, (1839) she give birth to a daughter, and when only eight days old the infant was grievously afflicted with convulsions. Upon the 7th day of the 12th month of that year, the child died, and the same evening the infant (corpse) was placed outside the door in the street. The next day it resuscitated but died again the evening of the 8th. Early on the morning of the 9th it revived and the mother had no alternative but to nourish it at her breast: but at 8 o'clock A. M. the infant again expired, while the nipple was still in the little creature's mouth. Hence there arose a kernel which daily increased in size, until on the 12th month of the 25th year of Taoukwang strange to say, it attained the size of a *tow* (say a peck measure). From its origin to the present time is about six years. Now upon the 13th day of the 11th month of the 26th year of Taoukwang, it has been extirpated, weighing seven catties and a half, equal to 10 lbs."

Shortly after being discharged well from the hospital, her husband, who is a literary man, presented the subjoined expression of his sentiments.

<i>Seang</i>	<i>Kwo</i>	<i>tsac</i>	<i>ming</i>	<i>Tsen</i>	<i>shea</i>	<i>yang,</i>
相	國	才	名	天	下	仰

All below the sky look up with admiration to the illustrious talents of the Minister of State.

<i>Tsaou</i>	<i>Taou</i>	<i>Meau</i>	<i>Show</i>	<i>She</i>	<i>Kern</i>	<i>She,</i>
操	刀	妙	手	世	間	稀

There are few in the world who can compare with him in the skillfulness of hand with which he grasps the knife.

My wife was grievously afflicted with a tumor of her breast, of seven years continuance which had attained the size of a *tow* (a peck measure), at which the distinguished physicians from north to south

and from east to west folded their arms in in despair and declined to treat it. When happening at the provincial city, I was informed of the distinguished physician whose skillful hand is like that of a god. I immediately repaired with my wife to the (hospital) to be treated. The Doctor's means of treatment are widely different from what are ordinarily found. He seized the knife and cut it off, weighing more than seven catties, and subsequently employed medicines, and in ten days this disease disappeared, as some thing that is lost you know not when.

When I went to make to him my acknowledgements, the Doctor would not receive the least trifle, his sole endeavour being to benefit mankind. Although there were anciently 'a Lew E and a Peen-tseö they certainly could not heal so expeditiously. I therefore record this with a special view to perpetuate the memory of this affair, and to cause men to come from the four points of the compass, to be healed, that is, that all may venerate his divine skill.

Presented for the kind inspection of H. E. Dr. Parker by his stupid young brother Kwei-Ho-Sang.

Scrolls presented Dr. Parker by an officer who had been successfully treated, for cataracts of both eyes.

<i>Shih</i>	<i>Ting</i>	<i>Mwan</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Chay</i>	<i>E</i>
識	定	漫	言	醫	者	意

His knowledge is certain ; say not of him "to heal, then consider."

<i>Ke</i>	<i>Tsing</i>	<i>Ying</i>	<i>She</i>	<i>Shing</i>	<i>Urh</i>	<i>Shin</i> ,
技	精	應	是	聖	而	神

Such is his excellent skill that he is by right a Sage, aye a divine person.

My eyes were grievously afflicted (with cataracts) several years and all my physicians were of no avail. In consequence of coming to the Provincial city the present autumn. I came to Dr. Parker's Hospital to be healed ; he simply used a needle and punctured (the eyes) and in ten days, clear sight was restored to them. By his excellent skill he obtained this speedy effect.

Among diseases there are none which the Doctor does not thoroughly understand. I remained under treatment for a month and more, during which time I witnessed unusually noxious diseases of extraordinary forms, such as I have never before seen in my life, but off hand, he healed them immediately. His Ophthalmic surgery is but a branch of his profession.

In the mid autumn of Ping Woo—13d year of the Cycle (Taou

Kwang 11 m, 26th year, December 1846.) Chin Fuh-le records the above facts.

The following sentiments are respectfully presented to Dr. Parker, who practices the healing art upon an extensive scale.

<i>Leang</i>	<i>E,</i>	<i>Poo</i>	<i>tse,</i>
良	醫	善	濟

“An Excellent Physician, is a Public Benefactor.”

The fame of Dr. Parker's beneficence to both Chinese and foreigners, extends to the four seas. His heart is established upon doing good and his silent meritorious deeds accumulate extensively. He declined not the voyage, but regardless of wind and waves, he passed over the vast oceans, myriads of *lee*, bearing his remedies with him, and came and alighted upon the Yue Hae—the China Sea, (Canton), here to practice his profession upon a broad basis, and without distinction of rich and poor he receives no remuneration; his diagnosis and prescriptions, are divinely efficacious; with untiring assiduity throughout the whole year, summer and winter he desists not from labor. With uniform feelings of humanity he anxiously pores over the distresses and miseries of mankind: truly he is like a Poo Sa (term applied by Chinese to their idols), a saviour of the afflicted, a deliverer of the distressed. Putting forth his great compassion, his utmost aim is universally to deliver all men living, and to put off as a garment their sea of distress, that they may together return to the land of delight. Each time he issues notice of the period for admitting patients to the Hospital, not merely are there several hundred kinds of diseases that present themselves, but of those who have been perfectly healed countless is the number of thousands and myriads of persons who have been bedewed by his favor, and those who are gratefully sensible of his beneficence are not the inhabitants of the one province of Canton alone, (but of the whole Empire).

My own eyes from the 12th year of Taoukwang (1832) had been affected with Cataracts, which every mode of treatment proved inadequate to remove; for six or seven years I had been unable to see sun moon or stars, and I knew that to the end of life I must remain a useless being! But fortunately in the year of Taoukwang, *Ting Yem*, 33rd year of the cycle, (1836) I heard Dr. Parker had come to Canton, and bearing my disease with me, I repaired to the Hospital and sought to be healed, and am now indebted to the wonderful skill and divine prescriptions of the Doctor, whose hand has “restored

me from the winter of disease to the spring of health," so that in twice ten days the clear sight of my poor eyes has been perfectly restored. Truly, Hwa To has returned to the world, and that I now again behold the sun, and the sky, has been wholly conferred by (means) of Doctor Parker. I have received his great munificence, and mortified that there is no recompensing him, I write this scroll, and present it him, in order to perpetuate my grateful sense of his beneficence, and that it may not be forgotten, and, moreover, that all below the sky may know the great merits of the Physician, Benefactor of the age.

(Signed)

WANG LEE-E,

Secretary to the Commissioner of Finance.

Tumor of the upper lip. This patient between 40 and 50 years of age had a tumor apparently of a glandular structure originating from the centre of the upper lip, projecting an inch over the under one, giving him a most hideous appearance. Two incisions forming an inverted V were made, and the tumor carefully dissected from the surrounding parts to which it firmly adhered.

The labial arteries were secured by ligature and the wound united by the twisted suture as in hare lip operation. Union, chiefly by first intention, took place, and the form of the lip was preserved, and in about ten days, the patient was discharged quite well and restored to his natural appearance.

No. 20,526. *Both feet cut off at the ankle by high way robbers.* Ken yew, aged 31 of Shih-pe, a grocer, was going to the city to make some purchases, having with him \$11 in silver, when he was overtaken by robbers and robbed. In order to have time to make their escape before he should return and report them, they first gagged him, and then most barbarously disarticulated both feet at the ankle joint, with a common knife. In this mutilated and helpless condition, he was found by persons passing by, who conveyed him home. He was subsequently brought to the hospital. That he had not died from the hemorrhage is most remarkable. He remained some weeks at the hospital where the stumps were daily dressed, but before the wounds, which were in a healthy condition were completely healed, he preferred to take a supply of the necessary dressings and to return to his friends.

No. 25,296. *Both ears cut off by a high-way robber.* Tsey She aged 46 of the District of Nanhac, who obtains her livelihood by mending and selling old clothes, on the 18th August 1847—came to the hospital having both ears cut off, one close to the head, the

other within about a quarter of an inch. She represented that a week before as she was going out early in the morning to sell some old clothes, she was passed by a man who attempted to snatch them from her, but as she held fast, he seized and cut off her ears, and thus compelling her to let go her hold, he obtained his booty.

On mentioning the case to an intelligent Chinese he smiled, and assigned as a more probable fact, that the woman herself was the criminal. That having been often detected, and reprimanded, yet continuing incorrigible in her thievish propensity, the severer correction of cutting off her ears had been resorted to by the magistrates.

She desired medicines to cause new ears to grow out, and seemed disappointed when told that to heal the wounds was the most that could be done for her.

No. 23,944. 8th March 1847. *Loss of both feet at the ankle, from compression.* Lúh Akwang an interesting little girl of Honan, 7 years of age. On the 9th Feb. agreeably to a custom that has prevailed in China for thousands of years, the bandages were applied "a lá mode," to her feet, occasioning her excessive sufferings, which after the lapse of a fortnight became insupportable, and the parents were reluctantly compelled to remove the bandages, when, as the father represented, the toes were found discolored. Gangrene had commenced, and when she was brought to the Hospital on the 8th March it had extended to the whole foot. The line of demarkation formed at the ankles, and both feet were perfectly black, shriveled and dry, and nearly ready to drop off at the ankle joint. The left foot separated in a few days after, and within about ten days, the right also, leaving the stumps healthy, the granulation rapidly covering the bone and new skin forming at the edges. The friends preferring it, notwithstanding advice to the contrary, they were furnished with the necessary dressings, and the child treated at home, being brought occasionally to the Hospital. The last time she was seen, the right stump had nearly healed over, the other was less advanced in the healing process. Since the occurrence of this case, I have heard, on good authority, of several others similar, a painful comment upon the cruelty of this custom to which millions in China have been subject during many centuries past. The origin of this practice has been ascribed to 妲己 Tan ke, an infamous Empress B. C. 1100, who was born with club feet. She is represented as having great influence over the Emperor, whom she induced to issue an Imperial Edict, adopting her feet as

the model of beauty, and requiring the compression of the infant females' feet so as to conform to the Imperial model. This account is necessarily traditionary as it dates from a period long prior to the universal destruction of Chinese books in the Tsin Dynasty, B. C. 300. Had the custom been introduced 200 years since by the conquering Tartars, as some European writers have stated, it must have been so recorded in existing history.

Another account furnished by an intelligent Chinese is as follows. "The compressing of the feet of female children, tradition says commenced under the Emperor Yangte, of the Suy Dynasty, A. D. 605, who ordered his concubine Pwan to bandage her feet, and in the sole of her shoe there was placed a stamp of the Lotus flower, with aromatics deposited within it, so that at each step she took there was left upon the ground the print of the Lotus flower; hence the saying that her steps produced the golden Lotus, and to the present day men compliment little girls with small compressed feet, by designating them the golden Lotus."

The fact that none of the Chinese classics allude to the subject is presumptive evidence, that the practice did *not* exist so early as the days of Confucius. During some of the successive dynasties the practice has been partially suspended, as under the Ming Dynasty, they were comparatively few, but it is very general among all, except the Tartars, in the present reign.

Operations performed on patients under the influence of Sulphuric Ether.

On hearing of the success of this new application of Sulphuric Ether, with such an apparatus as the Chinese were able to make, kindly furnished by a friend, it was administered to a Chinese of about thirty-five years of age, who had a Steatomatous tumor upon his right arm, situated just over the biceps muscle, and about fourteen inches circumference. After inhaling the vapor three minutes, though able to return an intelligent answer to questions put to him, the tumor was quickly extirpated without sensibility either to the *knife* in making the incisions and dissection, or the *needle* in applying the sutures. The usual change was produced upon the pulse, first quickening it, from 75 to 100 and subsequently depressing it below the standard of health. There was less hemorrhage than ordinarily might be expected, and a manifest change in the color of the blood. The brachial vein which was exposed for several inches appeared as if injected with bluish ink, and the blood from the wound was very dark. The

patient declared that though he knew that the operation was being performed, he was scarcely sensible to the presence of the knife or needle. The same afternoon, the tumor was extirpated, which weighed about a pound, he walked about the room, and as if nothing had happened. He slept quietly the following night. The wound healed by the first intention, not a teaspoonful of pus forming during the healing process, and in one week, simply required a few strips of adhesive plaster, and he was shortly after discharged, in the same good health in which he entered the Hospital.

No. 25,114. July 15th 1847. *Moluscus*. Leangshe, aged forty, of the district of Nan-Hie, was affected with moluscus scattered over the person and face, most of them did not exceed the size of hazel-nuts, but on the left hip, one had attained a third the size of her head, hanging pendulous like a gourd. On administering the ether, first coughing, then nausea, and retching were produced, and the patient declined, after persevering for two or three minutes, to inhale more, and requested the operation to be performed, which she bore with fortitude. The insensibility was slight if any. There was no artery that required a ligature. The patient readily and perfectly recovered.

Through the politeness of D. N. Spooner Esq. one of the Vice Presidents of the "medical missionary Society in China" I received from Boston the apparatus of Dr. C. Jackson, the *author* of this discovery, and a good supply of sulphuric Ether, with a letter from the latter gentleman explaining particularly his mode of procedure.

No. 25,870. October 4th 1847. I selected for its first trial a Chinese, a robust farmer, forty-nine years old, of the district of Heō Shan, who had a steatomatous tumor, situated in the right axilla but distinct from the glands and nearly the size of his head. He was placed upon the operation table, in a sitting posture, ready to be laid down. He was then directed to inhale deliberately with full inspirations the Ether from Dr. Jackson's apparatus. I had hold of the right arm with one hand and the other behind him, ready to lay him gently down. In forty-three seconds, the muscles of his arm suddenly relaxed and he ceased simultaneously to inhale the ether, and in a state of insensibility he was laid back upon the table his head being still elevated. His pulse was quickened, and the eyes assumed a dull and vacant appearance.

The tumor was then extirpated by Kwan-Taou, my Senior pupil, and three arteries tied, in four minutes. There was not the slightest apparent consciousness during this part of the operation. As there

was considerable oozing of blood, cold water was applied, and the wound exposed to the atmosphere for eight or ten minutes, before proceeding to apply sutures. By this time the effects of the ether upon the system had begun to subside, and the patient gave signs of sensibility to the prick of the needle, particularly in the parts nearest to the axilla, and after the wound was dressed and the patient placed in bed, he complained of the tightness of the sutures, but had no recollection of the incisions during the operation.

Symblepharon. The same afternoon the Ether was administered to a man whose left eye had been closed for 15 years; the cilia were entirely obliterated and the tarsi firmly united except at the inner canthus, where there was a space large enough to admit a probe. The patient was very much exhilarated by the ether, and exceedingly amused the Chinese present by his facetious remarks. As the operation was simple enough, it was proceeded with, the patient talking during it, and on separating the lids with a scalpel guided by the probe, the eye was found perfect beneath.

The next day he desired the ether repeated for the pleasure it gave, and represented the operation of the preceding day as a pleasurable dream.

Many more cases might be given did leisure permit. The principal part of the cases inserted in the table of diseases as gun shot wounds, are instances in which the hand, a part or the whole of it, had been blown off by the bursting of the gun, requiring amputation. In one case the hand was amputated through the metacarpal bones, others were amputated at the forearm, and all recovered; one whose arm was taken off at the middle of the humerus died three weeks after the operation from tetanus. Some six and thirty hours had elapsed from the time of his being brought to the Hospital, to the time of the accident. He had suffered from great loss of blood, was extremely weak, and the injury to the arm extensive. For the first few days he seemed to be doing tolerably well, when intermittent fever supervened, and he finally died of lockjaw. As in former years officers of government, or members of their families, have been inmates of the hospital for weeks. By the Table of diseases is shewn, that among Ophthalmic affections, Entropia, (762 cases), Lippitudo, (300), Acute Ophthalmia (365), Chronic Ophthalmia, (1633), Pterygia, (456), Nebulae, (941), Cataracts, (329), and Amaurosis, (136), have been the most numerous.

Among general diseases, Ascites, (240), Ovarian disease, (12),

Abdominal tumors, (21), Sarcomatous tumors, (54), Glandular tumors, (59), Enlargement of Spleen, (46), Urinary calculus, (31), Hydrocele, (32), Rheumatism, (146), Ulcers, (146), and Scrofula, (204), have been of the most frequent occurrence. Scrofula in its most hideous forms is constantly presenting itself. The glands of the face and throat are *often* so enlarged as to impede the motion of the jaw, rendering deglutition difficult, till at length the disease terminates in death. Morbus coxalgia, (12), and curvature of the spine, (12), hold a prominent place among osseous diseases.

A case of Dysuria has presented itself in which the patient drank 25lbs. of fluid *per diem*, and voided an equal quantity. Several distressing instances of long protracted retention of urine, have occurred, one was of three days continuance and was readily relieved by the catheter abstracting over half a gallon of water.

Although the cases reported might be greatly multiplied, the selection made, taken in connection with previous reports, will suffice to illustrate the character and importance of this two-fold Benevolent Institution.

Four Pupils are still under instruction, one of them is the son of a pious father, whose desire is that he may become a Christian and a preacher of the gospel. Kwán Taou the senior pupil and whose proficiency has frequently been alluded to in the reports, is now able to render important assistance in the duties and *labors* of the Hospital.

It is due to Young Howkwa to note, that the gratuitous lease of the building occupied as the Hospital, granted by his aged and distinguished father, has been, and still is, continued by his estimable son.

That which will most interest the friends and supporters of the 'Medical Missionary Society in China' both here and abroad will be found in the subjoined appendix.

LIST OF DISEASES.

<i>Diseases of the eyes,</i>		Epiphora - - -	5
Granulations - - -	37	Choroiditis - - -	3
Eutropia - - -	762	Fungus haematodes - -	3
Ectropia - - -	5	Loss of one eye - -	178
Trichiasis - - -	11	Loss of both eyes - -	134
Prosis - - -	1	Staphyloma cornea - -	120
Lippitudo - - -	390	Staphyloma iridis - -	21
Symblepharon - - -	3	Staphyloma sclerotica - -	2
Xeroma - - -	6	Iritis chronic - -	19
Quivering eye-lids - -	3	Onyx - - -	7
Cancer of eye-lids - -	1	<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>	
Excrescence of eye-lids -	3	Deafness - - -	78
Tumor of the lids - -	4	Otorrhoea - - -	14
Tumor of the orbit - -	1	Deaf dumbness - - -	7
Mucocele - - -	19	Rent ear - - -	10
Fistulae lacrymalis - -	4	Ulcer of the ear - -	1
Disease of caruncula lacry-		Imperforate foramen - -	1
malis - - -	1	Polypus of the ear - -	1
Eucanthis - - -	5	<i>Diseases of the face and throat.</i>	
Ophthalmia acuta - -	365	Choriza - - -	1
Ophthalmia chronic - -	1,633	Cynanchia - - -	1
Ophthalmia strumous - -	20	Laryngitis - - -	1
Ophthalmia purulent - -	45	Tonsillitis - - -	1
Ophthalmia variola - -	6	Ulcer of the fauces - -	1
Ophthalmia Rheumatic - -	7	Ranulae - - -	5
Ophthalmitis - - -	16	Aphtha - - -	2
Exophthalmia - - -	4	Salivary fistulae - - -	14
Pterygia - - -	456	Partial closure of anterior	
Maculae - - -	2	nares from small-pox - -	2
Nebulae - - -	941	Fistula of the tracheae - -	1
Leucoma - - -	7	<i>Diseases of organs of circulation.</i>	
Cornitis - - -	8	Nevae maternae - - -	6
Ulcer of cornea - - -	21	Bronchitis chronic - -	53
Corneal cornea - - -	2	Asthma - - -	7
Synechia anterior - - -	9	Phthisis pulmonalis - -	4
Synechia posterior - - -	10	Haemoptisis - - -	12
Cataracts - - -	329	<i>Diseases of the abdominal organs.</i>	
Glaucoma - - -	15	Gastritis - - -	9
Myosis - - -	45	Gastrodynia - - -	14
Muscae volitantes - - -	3	Diarrhea chronic - - -	4
Amaurosis partial - - -	19	Constipation - - -	5
Amaurosis complete - -	136	Fistulae in ano - - -	20
Strabismus - - -	5	Prolapsus ani - - -	2
Cribrata - - -	1	Hemorrhoids - - -	9

Dysentery - - -	5	Elephantiasis of the scrotum	2
Dyspepsia - - -	21	Keloids - - -	6
Ascites - - -	210	Various - - -	22
Anasarca - - -	33	Varioloid - - -	1
Ovarian disease -	12	Calcareous deposit of joints	1
Marasmus - - -	12	<i>Diseases, constitutional.</i>	
Worms - - -	39	Rheumatism - - -	146
Abscess of liver -	2	Arthritis - - -	10
Hepatitis - - -	10	Fever intermittent -	10
Enlargement of liver -	2	Opium mania - - -	14
Enlargement of spleen -	46	Gangrene - - -	2
Icterus - - -	26	Abscesses - - -	82
Hernia inguinal - -	16	Carbuncle - - -	9
Hernia ventral - -	1	Erysipelas - - -	1
Splenitis - - -	1	Ulcers - - -	146
<i>Diseases of genital organs.</i>		Scrofula - - -	105
Amenorrhea - - -	1	Goitre - - -	14
Chlorosis - - -	2	<i>Diseases of the osseous system.</i>	
Stricture urethrae -	3	Morbus coxalgia - -	12
Cancer penis - - -	2	Caries of os frontis -	1
Phymosis - - -	20	Caries of os femoris -	1
Gravel - - -	2	Caries of tibia - - -	2
Urinary Calculus stone	31	Caries of ulna - - -	1
Hydrocele - - -	32	Caries of lower jaw -	5
Impotency - - -	2	Necrosis - - -	1
Dysmenorrhea - - -	5	Spina bifida - - -	1
Fungus of the testicle -	1	Disease of antrum maxillary	3
Scirrous testicle - -	1	Curvature of the spine -	12
Leucorrhœa - - -	2	Exostosis of the femur	1
Gonorrhea - - -	5	Dislocation of the femur	1
<i>Diseases of the nervous system.</i>		Dislocation of radius and	
Paralysis - - -	8	ulna - - -	3
Hemiplegia - - -	4	Disease of mastoid process	1
Neuralgia - - -	7	Periostitis - - -	3
Epilepsy - - -	6	Burns - - -	3
Hydrocephalus - - -	5	Paronychia - - -	5
Cephalgy - - -	18	Anchylosis of elbow -	1
<i>Cutaneous diseases.</i>		<i>Preternatural and diseased</i>	
Veruccae - - -	4	<i>growths.</i>	
Lepra - - -	8	Nasal polypus - - -	19
Acne - - -	3	Tumors steatomatus -	10
Tinea capitis - - -	5	Tumors erectile - - -	2
Tetter - - -	7	Tumors sarcomatous -	44
Scabies - - -	38	Tumors glandular - -	50
Porrigio - - -	1	Tumors fungoid - - -	7
Psoriasis - - -	11	Tumors abdominal - -	21
Impetigo - - -	10	Tumors encysted - - -	18
Lichen circinatus -	38	Carcinoma of breast -	3
Elephantiasis - - -	12	Carcinoma of the face -	2

Scirrous breast	- - -	19	Wound incised	- - -	1
Scirrus uteri	- - -	1	Wound gun shot	- - -	12
Imperforate anus	- - -	1	Epulis	- - -	3
Closed anterior nares (small pox)	- - -	1	Fungus haematodes	- - -	8
Lipoma	- - -	2	Hare lip	- - -	22
Abscess of the breast	- - -	1	Needle extracted from rectum	- - -	1
Injuries	- - -	11	Bite of a venomous serpent	- - -	1

APPENDIX.

With few exceptions, when personal indisposition or political and popular disturbances have prevented, the Gospel has been proclaimed at the Hospital every Sabbath. Previous to the closing up of the Street upon which it is situated, in June last, the average attendance was from 75 to 100. Since then it has not averaged more than 30, yet sometimes amounting to 60 and upwards. In addition to the religious services of the Sabbath, since August last Leang Afa, the Chinese Evangelist has attended every Monday, the day for admitting new patients, and follows the writer in a brief address, to the assembled crowd, of both sexes, and all classes, before they ascend to the hall above, explaining to them the order to be observed in the institution and in registering their cases &c, and then stating to them, that the healing of their physical maladies, gratuitous and important as it is, holds but a secondary place, that the paramount object is to convey to them a knowledge of the Gospel, and its infinite blessings. One of the Gospels, or a Christian tract, (with a form of prayer, prefaced with pertinent observations by the Evangelist on the nature and object of prayer), are presented to each, and then they are admitted to the hall where they are registered and prescribed for.

It is difficult to convey to the reader of this report in England and America a precise idea of the religious exercise upon the Sabbath.

How different from the house of God in a Christian land! There the worshipers assemble, with a large amount of Christian knowledge, which they have acquired, in their own language, from childhood up. They enter the consecrated temple with hallowed associations. All in chaste attire at the sound of the church going bell, repair to the sacred place. Their silence and decorum bespeak their sensibility to the invisible presence. Not so here. Some from previous knowledge that it is the Christian day of worship, come for the specific object of hearing the new doctrines, but the principal part of the audience from Sabbath to Sabbath is gathered by the stranger going into the street and though he does not "compel them to come in," yet with

his hands full of books, he beckons to the busy throng—(who know no distinction of the Sabbath from other days)—they approach. "These are sacred books," he observes, and this the "day of worship." They are invited to the Hospital to attend the explanation of the doctrines they contain. Some receive the book and pursue their way. Others accept the invitation, and singly or in groups enter the building; others still hesitate but assured that no money is required, venture in from curiosity perhaps. Thus the audience is assembled, the aged and the young, the rich and the poor, the laborer, mechanic, and merchant, the scholar and the officer of government. They are requested to be seated. As it respects Christianity their minds are a blank. A chapter or a portion of one, from the New Testament is read. Their attention is now to be fixed. Prejudices are to be removed, and their interest aroused. First they are supposed to say "this is a foreign religion, and does not concern the Chinese." No, it is replied, this religion did not originate in England or America. It is from Heaven, and was first published in an ancient kingdom called Judea. All the nations below the sky constitute but one family, all have one Father in heaven, (the stranger tells them they are his brethren and sisters and he their brother), and this religion is designed for all, irrespective of color, language or country.

Other prominent truths insisted upon, are that all have sinned, and that Christ is the only Savior: all desire to be happy; there are but two classes of men, the righteous and the wicked; death and immortality; there is a heaven of purity and bliss, and a world of endless misery; the Emperor if not a Christian cannot enter the former, while the beggar if he is, certainly will. As the audience is constantly changing, and more or less of the hearers each Sabbath are listening for the first time to the sound of the Gospel, the same or a similar exordium is generally required, before entering upon the exposition of the chapter that has been read.

The writer has often been impressed with the proof of the divinity of the gospel, by the attention and solemnity it frequently awakens at its first announcement. No other system of religion, could so engage the attention of those who listen to it for the first time, yet, instances are not of unfrequent occurrence when he is reminded of the observation of Brainerd, that the Indians, while he was endeavoring to fix their attention on divine things would perhaps be examining his buttons or his clothes,—by the listlessness or indifference of some of the Chinese.

The Chinese readily apprehend the force of an apt comparison.

To win their confidence and to shew the disinterestedness of the Missionary, he may say to them : Suppose a tree that never bears fruit ; doubt may exist of its character ; on the other hand if there be one whose rich and mellow fruit, they have plucked and enjoyed year after year, they are not in doubt of its class. In application, they are told that a stranger from a foreign land appeared among them ; a Hospital had been opened and during twelve years and more, tens of thousands sick of a great variety of diseases had experienced its benefit : by the gracious aid of the Savior sight had been restored to the blind ; the aneurism threatening speedy death had been healed ; limbs had been amputated ; the enormous tumor had been extirpated ; the torturing stone extracted ; whole nights without sleep had been spent in watching the patients ; he asks not and receives not, their money. His object is to do them present good, and to point them to eternal happiness. The interrogations are then made. Can you trust him ? Will he deceive or mislead you ? when many responses answer affirmatively to the one and negatively to the other.

It is often affecting to see the poor, aged, and infirm, whom no earthly power can long continue on earth, listen with breathless interest to the stranger, as he tells them of a world where youth will be perpetual, sickness and death unknown, and no immortal desire remain unsatisfied. *That this is all due to the Savior.* That had there been no sin and no Redeemer they had never seen the foreigner's face or heard his voice. In attacking their idolatry, we demonstrate its absurdity, and say to them, were it of any utility and not sinful, we would fall down with them before their idols of wood, stone and clay. But their eyes cannot see, their ears cannot hear, their hands cannot handle, nor their feet walk ; not so the Creator of all things, who "gives us fruitful seasons filling every heart with joy and gladness", and by his only Son redeemed us, and by his Holy Spirit can sanctify and fit us for the holiness of heaven. And for their encouragement they are told that other nations previous to the publication of the gospel were also idolaters, but have now put away their idols, and worship the only true God ; that the greatest and most learned and enlightened nations have embraced the Christian religion, and assure them, that as God is omnipotent and faithful to his promise, at some future day *China* will also put away her innumerable false deities. He then urges them to the immediate examination and acceptance of the new religion, which of all the systems of faith that men have embraced is the only true one and the only one, commensurate with the wants of immortal men.

The Evangelist Liáng Afah. It has been the happiness of the writer in the religious services of the Sabbath at the hospital the past two years to have the aid and cooperation of this most interesting man. It will be gratifying to every friend of China to know that this man who is one of the first Protestant converts to Christ continues a bright and shining light in the midst of the surrounding darkness. He is now in his sixty-first year, having embraced the gospel for thirty-three years and upwards, fifteen of which he has been (and he still continues to be) in the service of the London Missionary Society. In 1834 he was compelled to flee his country rather than renounce his faith in Christ. Having spent two years at Singapore and one at Malacca, he returned in 1838 to China. His wife and mother are still living and both are professed Christians. It was the privilege of the writer to administer baptism to the aged grandmother in 1842. He has one son, Liáng Ateh, and one daughter, both married, and three grandchildren. Besides the service at the hospital he has public worship at 11 o'clock A. M. at his own residence in Honán. He has administered the rite of baptism to eleven of his fellow countrymen on their profession of faith in the gospel, and of whose sincerity he entertains a favorable opinion, (one of these first became acquainted with Christian doctrines at the hospital), besides some others of whom he has doubts. His preaching is characterised by great sincerity and often pathos. With much humility he frequently tells his audience that he has been a student of the gospel for thirty years and understands it a little. It is with great force that he informs them that he was once an idolater, and was as strong in his prejudices against Christianity as others, and equally sceptical as to any thing after death. But he explains it all on the ground of his ignorance of the gospel. Heavenly light had not then illumined his dark mind. His prayers are most fervent, his Christian views strictly evangelical, his illustrations of the Scriptures are clear, and his appeals frequently powerful in their impressions upon his auditors. It was once remarked by a Christian traveller who attended one of the services, "that he did not understand a word of Chinese, but still he knew from the tones and gestures of the Evangelist, that he was even eloquent." If this passing notice shall have the effect of securing the prayers of Christians that his invaluable life may be prolonged, and his labors abundantly blessed by the Holy Spirit, it will not have been irrelevant.

Dr.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA

1846.			
January	31	To balance due at this date	\$293.59
February	28	To cash for board of patients and hospital expenses for Feb. \$12.54, wages of Chinese assistant and coolies \$20.50	33 04
March	31	To cash for board, &c. \$15.15, hospital incidental expenses \$14.92, wages of Chinese assistants and coolies for March \$39	69.07
April	30	To cash for board, &c. \$5.16, hospital expenses \$15.18, expenses of burial of a patient \$8.00, wages, &c. for April \$41	72 34
May	31	To cash for repairs of hospital \$5.50, board, &c. \$3.43, hospital expenses \$13.58, wages, \$39	61.51
June	30	To cash for funeral expenses of patient \$4.50, paid China Mail for advertisement, M. M. Soc. \$7.25, wages for June \$41, board \$16.27, hospital expenses \$16.20, cash advanced Akeu \$10, chairman, 25 cts	95.47
July	31	To cash paid coolies on the night of riot \$6, board &c. \$24 60, hospital expenses \$18.50, wages \$41	90.10
August	31	To cash for board, &c. 6.08, hospital expenses \$14 34, wages, &c. for Aug \$41, repairs of hospital white washing \$40, carpenter \$61	161.42
Sept.	30	To cash for board \$12.70, hospital expenses \$17 52, wages for Sep. \$41, paid Akeu in advance \$15	86 52
October	31	To cash for board \$16.44, hospital expenses \$16 32, wages, for Oct. \$41	73.76
Nov.	30	To cash for board \$16.08, hospital expenses \$15.81, wages for Nov	72.89
Dec.	31	To cash for board \$13.16, hospital expenses \$23.12, wages for Dec. \$41	77.28
1847.			
January	31	To cash for board \$10.03, hospital expenses \$23 95, wages for Jan. \$41	74.98
February	28	To cash for medicines bought of G. Ryan \$36.10, paid Akeu two and a half months in advance \$20, paid for double wages at the end of year viz Akeu \$5, two coolies \$10, porter \$4, scavenger \$2 = \$21, Ting-wo for cards and papers for 1846 \$21.50, wages \$41, board \$10.39, hospital expenses 15 26	165 55
March	31	To cash for board \$10.04, hospital expenses \$20.34, wages for March \$37	67.38
April	30	To cash for board \$7 81, hospital expenses \$15.93, wages for April \$41	64 74
May	31	To cash for board \$10.82, hospital expenses \$18.89, wages for May \$42	71 71
June	30	To cash for board \$13.56, hospital expenses \$15.29, wages for June \$42	70.85
July	31	To board \$15.97, hos. exp. \$14, wages \$42	71 07
August	31	To board 18.27, hos. exp. 16.38, wages \$42	76.65
Sep.	30	To board 10.72, hos. exp. 14.69, wages 42	67.41
October	31	To board 9.72, hos. exp. 16.72, wages 42	68 44
Nov.	30	To board 9.55, hos. exp. 15 52, for 30 yds cotton cloth \$3, stationary 4.10, one doz. cataract glasses 12.32, wages 42	86.40
Dec.	31	To board 3.70, hos. exp. 13.53, wages 42	59 23
		To balance due P. Parker	\$2,032.39
			525.49

Canton, Dec 31st, 1847

E. E.

PETER PARKER.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH PETER PARKER.

Cr.

1846.			
April	22	By cash from D. N. Spooner, esq.	\$100.00
1847. 2		By cash from Wm. Buckler esq. to M. M. S.	15.00
January	4	By cash from Capt. E. Crocker to M. M. S.	5.00
March	20	By cash received of Russell & Co. Treasurer.....	1,086.99
July	27	By cash from J. M. Bull, esq. donation.....	300.00
		By balance due P. Parker.....	525.40
			\$2,032.39

